

Substantive Clauses. ALSO CALLED NOUN CLAUSES

294. A Substantive Clause is one which as a whole serves as the Subject or Object of a verb, or stands in some other case relation.

A. Substantive Clauses developed from the Volitive.

295. Substantive Clauses Developed from the Volitive are used with the following classes of verbs:—

1. With verbs signifying *to admonish, request, command, urge, persuade, induce*,^[51] etc. (conjunctions **ut**, **nē**, or **ut nē**); as,—

AKA **postulō ut fiat**, *I demand that it be done* (dependent form of the Jussive **fiat**, *let it be done!*);

INDIRECT **ōrat, nē abeās**, *he begs that you will not go away*;

COMMANDS **mīlītēs cohortātus est ut hostium impetum sustinērent**, *he exhorted his soldiers to withstand the attack of the enemy*;

Helvētīis persuāsīt ut exīrent, *he persuaded the Helvetii to march forth*.

a. **Jubeō**, *command, order*, regularly takes the Infinitive.

2. With verbs signifying *to grant, concede, permit, allow*,^[52] etc. (conjunction **ut**); as,—

huic concēdō ut ea praetereat, *I allow him to pass that by* (dependent form of the Jussive **ea praetereat**, *let him pass that by!*);

cōsulī permissum est ut duās legiōnēs scrīberet, *the consul was permitted to enroll two legions*.

3. With verbs of *hindering, preventing*,^[53] etc. (conjunctions **nē**, **quōminus**, **quīn**); as,—

nē lūstrum perficeret, mors prohibuit, *death prevented him from finishing the lustrum* (dependent form after past tense of **nē lūstrum perficiat**, *let him not finish, etc.*);

prohibuit quōminus in ūnum cōirent, *he prevented them from coming together*;

nec quīn ērumperet, prohibērī poterat, *nor could he be prevented from rushing forth*.

a. **Quīn** is used only when the verb of *hindering* is accompanied by a negative, or stands in a question implying a negative; it is not *necessarily* used even then.

4. With verbs of *deciding, resolving*,^[54] etc. (conjunctions **ut**, **nē**, or **ut nē**); as,—

cōstitueram ut prīdiē Īdūs Aquīnī manērem, *I had decided to remain at Aquinum on the 12th*;

dēcrēvit senātus ut Opīmius vidēret, *the Senate decreed that Opimius should see to it*;

convēnit ut ūnīs castrīs miscērentur, *it was agreed that they should be united in one camp*.

5. With verbs of *striving*, ^[55] *etc.* (conjunctions **ut**, **nē**, or **ut nē**); as,—

fac ut eum exōrēs, *see to it that you prevail upon him!*

cūrā ut vir sīs, *see to it that you are a man!*

labōrābat ut reliquās cīvitātēs adjungeret, *he was striving to join the remaining states to him.*

a. **Cōnor**, *try*, always takes the Infinitive.

NOTE.— Verbs of all the above classes also admit the Infinitive, especially in poetry.

6. With a few other expressions, such as **nesesse est**, **reliquus est**, **sequitur**, **licet**, **oportet**; as,—

sequitur ut doceam, *it remains for me to show;*

licet redeās, *you may return;*

oportet loquāmur, *we must speak.*

THESE ARE NOUN
CLAUSES ACTING AS
THE SUBJECT

On the absence of **ut** with **licet** and **oportet**, see paragraph 8.

7. Here also belong phrases of the type: **nūlla causa est cūr**, **quīn**; **nōn est cūr**, *etc.*; **nihil est cūr**, *etc.*; as,—

nūlla causa est cūr timeam, *there is no reason why I should fear* (originally Deliberative: *why should I fear? There's no reason*);

nihil est quīn dīcam, *there is no reason why I should not say.*

8. Many of the above classes of verbs at times take the simple Subjunctive without **ut**. In such cases we must not recognize any omission of **ut**, but simply an earlier form of expression which existed before the **ut**-clause arose. This is regularly the case with **nesesse est**, **licet**, and **oportet**; see 6. Other examples are:—

eōs moneō dēsinant, *I warn them to stop;*

huic imperat adeat cīvitātēs, *he orders him to visit the states.*

B. Substantive Clauses developed from the Optative.

296. Substantive Clauses Developed from the Optative occur:—

1. With verbs of *wishing*, *desiring*, especially **cupiō**, **optō**, **volō**, **mālō** (conjunctions **ut**, **nē**, **ut nē**); as,—

optō ut in hōc jūdiciō nēmō improbus reperiātur, *I hope that in this court no bad man may be found* (here **ut reperiātur** represents a simple optative of direct statement, *viz.* **reperiātur**, *may no bad man be found!*);

cupiō nē veniat, *I desire that he may not come.*

a. The simple Subjunctive (without **ut**) sometimes occurs with verbs of this class. (See § 295, 8.) Examples are: **velim scribās**, *I wish you would write*; **vellem scripsisset**, *I wish he had written*.

2. With expressions of *fearing* (**timeō**, **metuō**, **vereor**, etc.). Here **nē** means *that, lest*, and **ut** means *that not*; as,—

timeō nē veniat, *I fear that he will come* (originally: *may he not come! I'm afraid [he will]*); **AKA FEAR**

timeō ut veniat, *I fear that he will not come* (originally: *may he come! I'm afraid [he won't]*). **CLAUSES**

a. **Nē nōn** sometimes occurs instead of **ut**, especially where the verb of *fearing* has a negative, or where the writer desires to emphasize some particular word in the dependent clause; as,—

nōn vereor ne hōc nōn fiat, *I am not afraid that this will not happen*;

vereor nē exercitum firmum habere nōn possit, *I fear that he is unable (nōn possit) to have a strong army*.

C. Substantive Clauses of Result.

297. Substantive Clauses of Result (introduced by **ut**, **ut nōn**) are a development of pure Result clauses, and occur with the following classes of words:—

1. As object clauses after verbs of *doing*, *accomplishing* (especially **faciō**, **efficiō**, **cōficiō**). Thus:—

gravitās morbī facit ut medicīnā egeāmus, *the severity of disease makes us need medicine*.

2. As the subject of several impersonal verbs, particularly **fit**, **efficitur**, **accidit**, **ēvenit**, **contingit**, **accēdit**, **fieri potest**, **fore**, **sequitur**, **relinquitur**. Thus:—

ex quō efficitur, ut voluptās nōn sit summum bonum, *from which it follows that pleasure is not the greatest good*;

ita fit, ut nēmō esse possit beātus, *thus it happens that no one can be happy*;

accēdebat ut nāvēs deessent, *another thing was the lack of ships* (lit. *it was added that ships were lacking*).

3. As predicate or appositive after expressions like **jūs est**, **mōs est**, **cōsuētūdō est**; also after neuter pronouns, **hōc**, **illud**, etc. Thus:—

est mōs hominum ut nōlint eundem plūribus rēbus excellere, *it is the way of men not to wish the same person to excel in many things*.

D. Substantive Clauses introduced by *Quīn*.

298. Substantive Clauses introduced by **quīn** (used sometimes as subject, sometimes as object) occur after negative and interrogative expressions of *doubt*, *omission*, and the like, particularly after **nōn dubitō**, *I do not doubt*; **quis dubitat**, *who doubts?*; **nōn (haud) dubium est**, *there is no doubt*. The mood is the Subjunctive. Examples:—

quis dubitat quā in virtūte dīvitiae sint, *who doubts that in virtue there are riches?*

nōn dubium erat quā ventūrus esset, *there was no doubt that he was about to come.*

- a. In Nepos, Livy, and post-Augustan writers an Infinitive sometimes takes the place of the **quā**-clause after **nōn dubitō**; as,—
nōn dubitāmus inventōs esse, *we do not doubt that men were found*
- b. **Nōn dubitō**, *I do not hesitate*, is regularly followed by the Infinitive, though sometimes by a **quā**-clause.

E. Substantive Clauses Introduced by *Quod*.

USES INDICATIVES

299. 1. **Quod**, *the fact that, that*, introduces Substantive Clauses in the Indicative. This construction occurs especially—

- a) In apposition with a preceding demonstrative, as **hōc, id, illud, illa, ex eō, inde**, *etc.* Thus:—

illud est admirātiōne dignum, quod captīvōs retinendōs cēnsuit, *this is especially worthy of admiration, that he thought the prisoners ought to be kept;*

hōc ūnō praestāmus vel maximē ferīs, quod colloquimur inter nōs, *in this one respect we are especially superior to the beasts, that we talk with each other.*

- b) After **bene fit, bene accidit, male fit, bene facere, mīror**, *etc.*; as,—

bene mihi ēvenit, quod mittor ad mortem, *it is well for me that I am sent to death;*

bene fēcistī quod mānsistī, *you did well in remaining.*

2. **Quod** at the beginning of the sentence sometimes has the force of *as regards the fact that*. Thus:—

quod multitudinem Germānōrum in Galliam trādūcō, id meī mūniendī causā faciō, *as regards the fact that I am transporting a multitude of Germans into Gaul, I am doing it for the sake of strengthening myself;*

quod mē Agamemnona aemulārī putās, falleris, *as regards your thinking that I emulate Agamemnon, you are mistaken.*

Source:

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